



**Cambridge International Examinations**  
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

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**CHEMISTRY****0620/23**

Paper 2 Multiple Choice (Extended)

**October/November 2016****45 minutes**

Additional Materials:      Multiple Choice Answer Sheet  
                                         Soft clean eraser  
                                         Soft pencil (type B or HB is recommended)



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**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

Write in soft pencil.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number on the Answer Sheet in the spaces provided unless this has been done for you.

**DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.**There are **forty** questions on this paper. Answer **all** questions. For each question there are four possible answers **A, B, C** and **D**.Choose the **one** you consider correct and record your choice in **soft pencil** on the separate Answer Sheet.**Read the instructions on the Answer Sheet very carefully.**

Each correct answer will score one mark. A mark will not be deducted for a wrong answer.

Any rough working should be done in this booklet.

A copy of the Periodic Table is printed on page 16.

Electronic calculators may be used.

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The syllabus is approved for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 1/Level 2 Certificate.

This document consists of **16** printed pages.

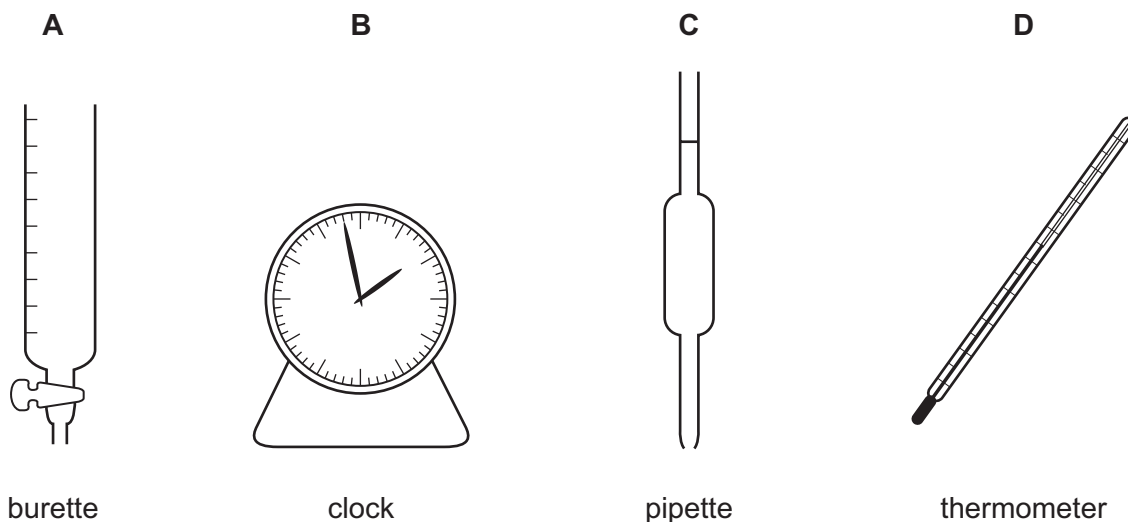
- 1 'Particles moving **very slowly** from an area of higher concentration to an area of lower concentration.'

Which process is being described?

- A a liquid being frozen
  - B a solid melting
  - C a substance diffusing through a liquid
  - D a substance diffusing through the air
- 2 A student mixes  $25\text{cm}^3$  samples of dilute hydrochloric acid with different volumes of aqueous sodium hydroxide.

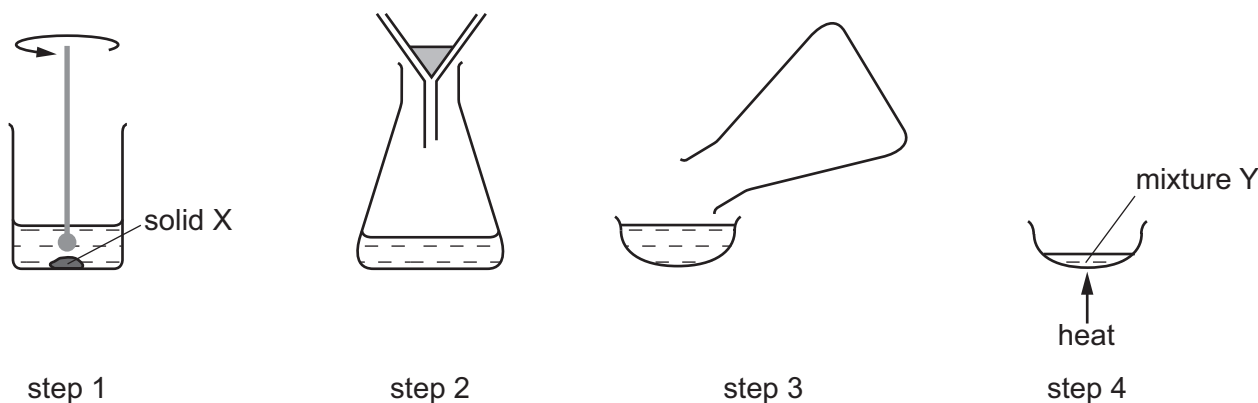
In each case, the student measures the change in temperature to test if the reaction is exothermic.

Which piece of apparatus is **not** needed?



- 3 A solid X is purified in five steps.

The first four steps of the purification are shown in the diagram.



step 1

step 2

step 3

step 4

In **step 5**, how is a pure sample of solid X obtained from mixture Y?

- A dissolving
  - B distillation
  - C evaporating
  - D filtering
- 4 An atom has three electron shells. There are three electrons in the outer shell.

How many protons and how many neutrons are in this atom?

	protons	neutrons
<b>A</b>	13	14
<b>B</b>	13	27
<b>C</b>	14	13
<b>D</b>	21	24

- 5 Ethanol is a liquid at room temperature and boils at 78 °C.

Sodium chloride is a solid at room temperature.

Which statement about the bonding in ethanol and sodium chloride is **not** correct?

- A Each ethanol molecule is held together by weak covalent bonds.
- B The ethanol molecules are held together by weak attractive forces.
- C The sodium ions and chloride ions are held together by strong attractive forces.
- D The sodium ions and chloride ions are held together in a giant lattice.

- 6 The molecules  $\text{N}_2$ ,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4$ ,  $\text{CO}_2$  and  $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$  all have covalent bonds.

These bonds consist of shared pairs of electrons.

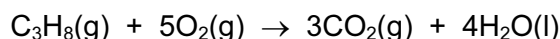
Which row gives the total number of shared pairs of electrons in the molecules shown?

	molecule	total number of shared pairs of electrons
<b>A</b>	$\text{N}_2$	2
<b>B</b>	$\text{C}_2\text{H}_4$	6
<b>C</b>	$\text{CO}_2$	2
<b>D</b>	$\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$	4

- 7 Metals are malleable.

Which statement explains why metals are malleable?

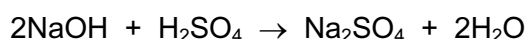
- A** Metallic bonding is very strong.  
**B** Metals are good conductors of electricity.  
**C** Positive metal ions are arranged in a regular lattice structure.  
**D** The layers of positive metal ions can slide over each other.
- 8 The equation shows the complete combustion of propane.



Which statement is correct?

- A**  $10\text{ cm}^3$  of propane cannot burn if less than  $50\text{ cm}^3$  of oxygen is present.  
**B**  $10\text{ cm}^3$  of propane would produce  $40\text{ cm}^3$  of liquid water.  
**C**  $100\text{ cm}^3$  of oxygen would be sufficient to react completely with  $20\text{ cm}^3$  of propane.  
**D** This reaction would result in an increase in the volume of gas.
- 9 Sodium hydroxide reacts with sulfuric acid.

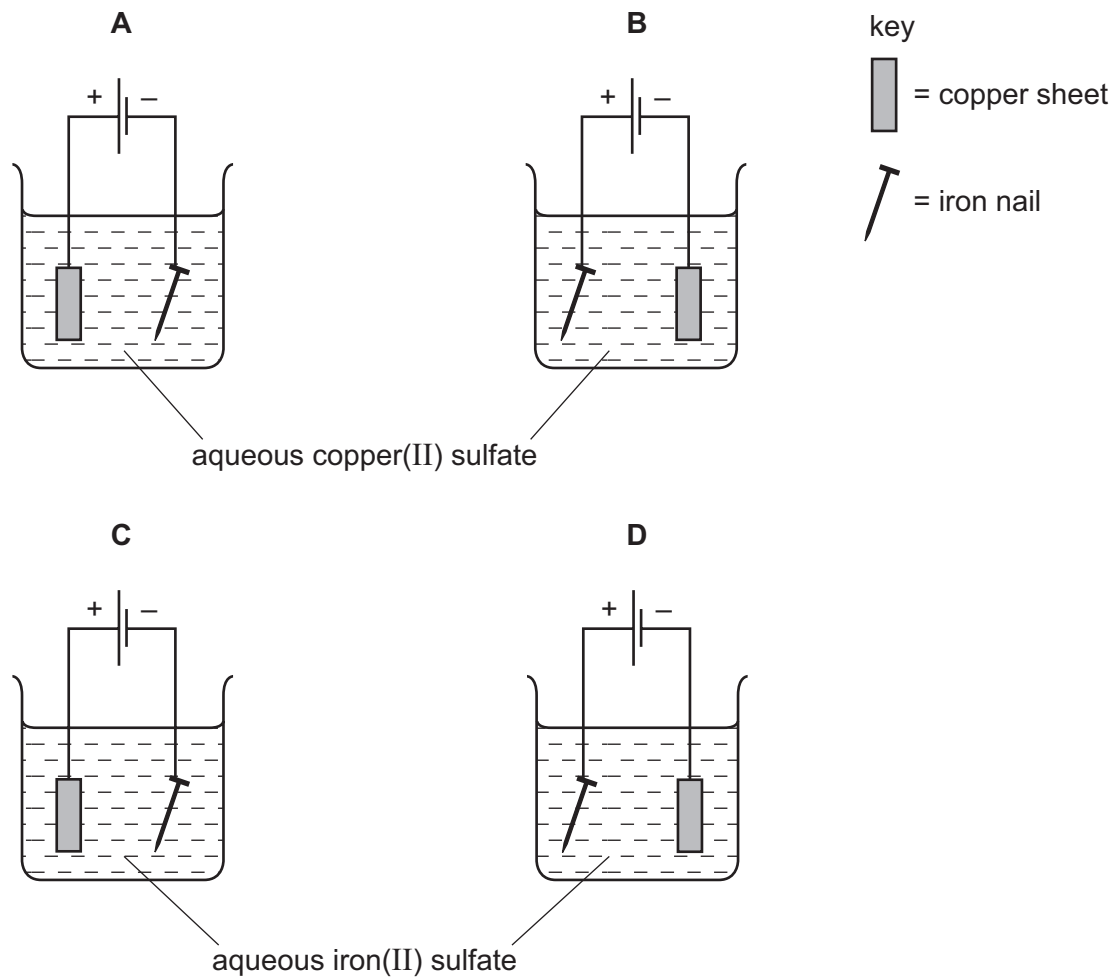
The equation for the reaction is shown.



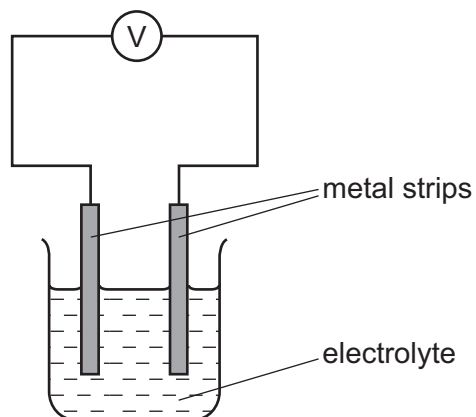
Which volume of  $0.4\text{ mol/dm}^3$  sodium hydroxide reacts with  $50.0\text{ cm}^3$  of  $0.1\text{ mol/dm}^3$  sulfuric acid?

- A**  $12.5\text{ cm}^3$       **B**  $25.0\text{ cm}^3$       **C**  $50.0\text{ cm}^3$       **D**  $100.0\text{ cm}^3$

10 Which apparatus could be used to electroplate an iron nail with copper?



11 The diagram shows two different metal strips dipped into an electrolyte.



Which pair of metals produces the highest voltage?

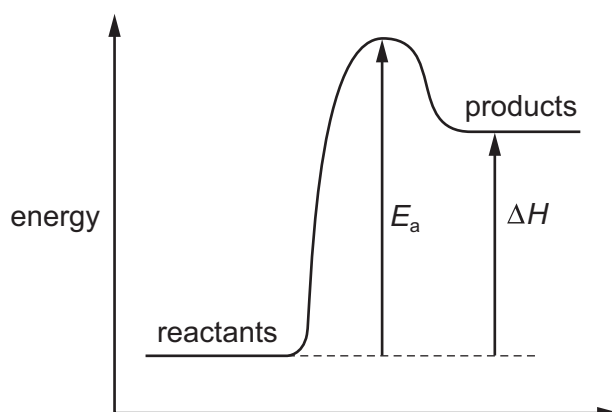
- A copper and iron
- B copper and magnesium
- C copper and zinc
- D magnesium and iron

- 12 10g of ammonium nitrate are added to water at 25°C and the mixture stirred. The ammonium nitrate dissolves and, after one minute, the temperature of the solution is 10°C.

Which word describes this change?

- A endothermic
- B exothermic
- C neutralisation
- D reduction

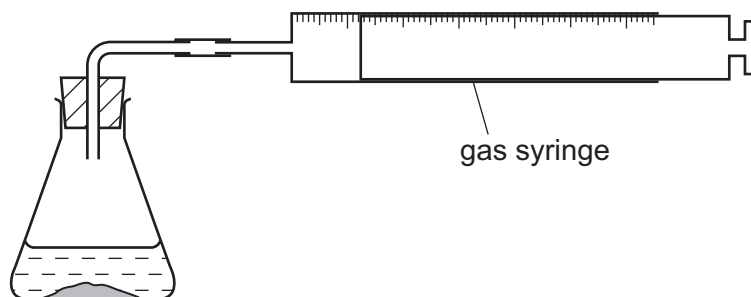
- 13 The energy level diagram for a reaction is shown.



Which row is correct?

	sign of $\Delta H$	overall energy change	sign of $E_a$
<b>A</b>	–	exothermic	–
<b>B</b>	+	endothermic	+
<b>C</b>	+	endothermic	–
<b>D</b>	+	exothermic	+

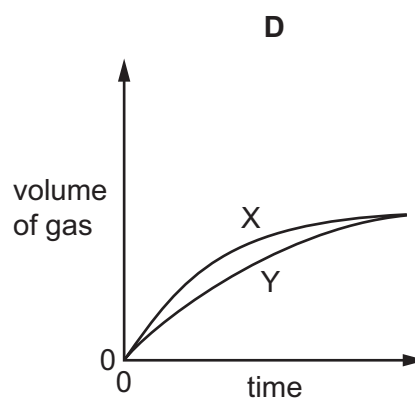
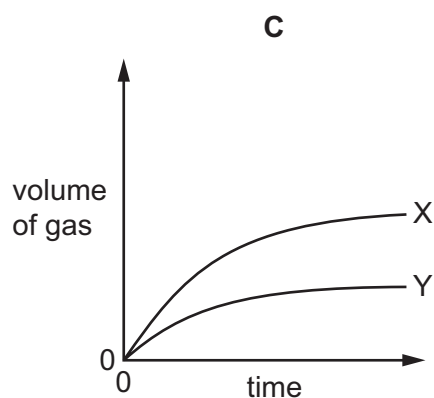
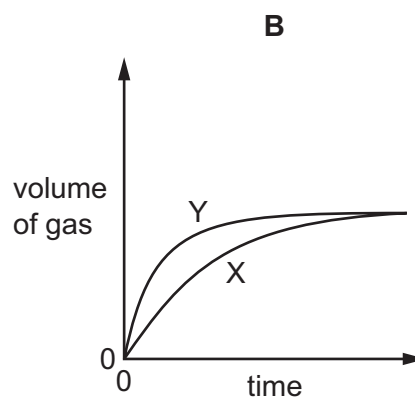
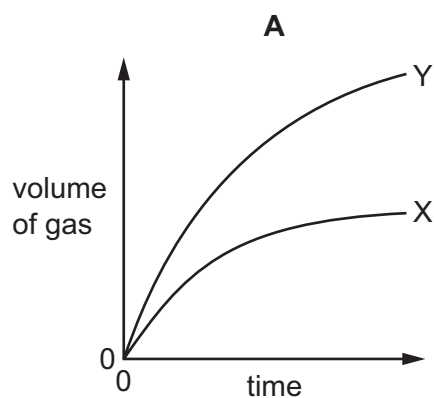
14 An experiment X is carried out between a solid and a solution using the apparatus shown.



The volume of gas given off is measured at different times and the results plotted on a graph.

In a second experiment Y, the surface area of the solid is increased but all other factors remain the same.

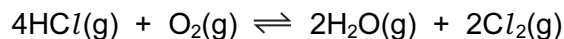
Which graph shows the results of experiments X and Y?



15 Which change in conditions increases the energy of the particles in a reaction?

- A addition of a catalyst
- B increase in concentration
- C increase in surface area
- D increase in temperature

- 16 Chlorine can be manufactured by the following reaction. The reaction is exothermic.



Which change increases the yield of chlorine at equilibrium?

- A adding more  $\text{HCl}(\text{g})$
  - B adding more  $\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g})$
  - C decreasing the pressure
  - D increasing the temperature
- 17 Which change represents an oxidation reaction?
- A chlorine changes to chlorate(I) ions
  - B chlorine changes to chloride ions
  - C copper(II) ions change to copper
  - D potassium manganate(VII) ions change to potassium manganate(VI) ions

- 18 Germanium oxide is a white powder.

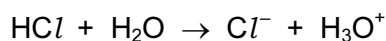
Germanium oxide reacts with concentrated hydrochloric acid.

Germanium oxide reacts with concentrated aqueous sodium hydroxide.

Germanium oxide does not dissolve when added to water.

Which type of oxide is germanium oxide?

- A acidic
  - B amphoteric
  - C basic
  - D neutral
- 19 Hydrogen chloride gas reacts with water to produce an acidic solution. The equation for the reaction is shown.

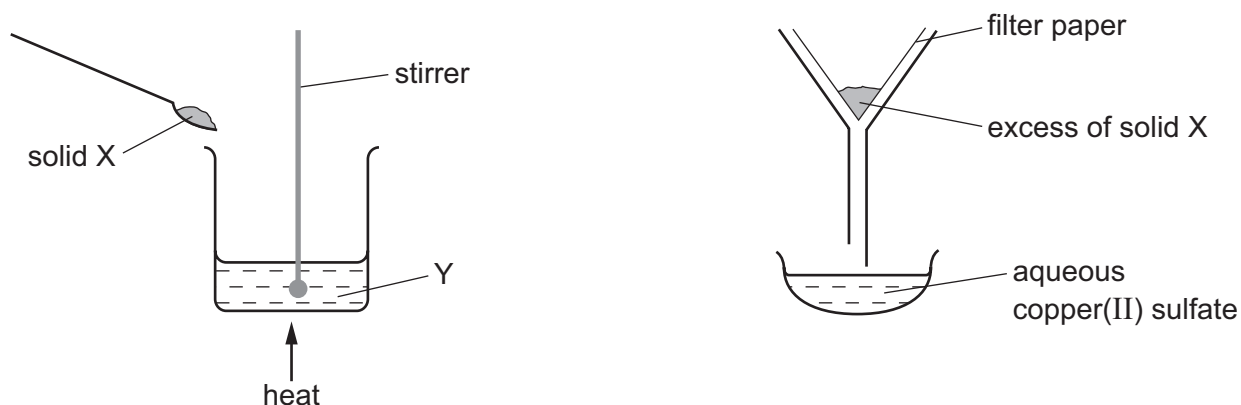


Which statement describes what happens during the reaction?

- A The chloride ion is formed by accepting an electron from the water.
- B The hydrogen chloride loses an electron to form the chloride ion.
- C The water accepts a proton from the hydrogen chloride.
- D The water donates a proton to the hydrogen chloride.



20 The apparatus shown is used to prepare aqueous copper(II) sulfate.



What are X and Y?

	X	Y
<b>A</b>	copper	aqueous iron(II) sulfate
<b>B</b>	copper(II) chloride	sulfuric acid
<b>C</b>	copper(II) oxide	sulfuric acid
<b>D</b>	sulfur	aqueous copper(II) chloride

21 Information about some silver compounds is shown in the table.

compound	formula	solubility in water
silver carbonate	$\text{Ag}_2\text{CO}_3$	insoluble
silver chloride	$\text{AgCl}$	insoluble
silver nitrate	$\text{AgNO}_3$	soluble
silver oxide	$\text{Ag}_2\text{O}$	insoluble

Which equation shows a reaction which **cannot** be used to make a silver salt?

- A**  $\text{AgNO}_3(\text{aq}) + \text{HCl}(\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{AgCl}(\text{s}) + \text{HNO}_3(\text{aq})$
- B**  $\text{Ag}_2\text{O}(\text{s}) + 2\text{HNO}_3(\text{aq}) \rightarrow 2\text{AgNO}_3(\text{aq}) + \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$
- C**  $\text{Ag}_2\text{CO}_3(\text{s}) + 2\text{HNO}_3(\text{aq}) \rightarrow 2\text{AgNO}_3(\text{aq}) + \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l}) + \text{CO}_2(\text{g})$
- D**  $2\text{Ag}(\text{s}) + 2\text{HCl}(\text{aq}) \rightarrow 2\text{AgCl}(\text{s}) + \text{H}_2(\text{g})$

22 What is **not** a property of Group I metals?

- A They are soft and can be cut with a knife.
- B They react when exposed to oxygen in the air.
- C They produce an acidic solution when they react with water.
- D They react rapidly with water producing hydrogen gas.

23 Compound T is added to dilute hydrochloric acid and warmed gently.

The mixture gives off a gas which turns acidified aqueous potassium manganate(VII) from purple to colourless.

A flame test on compound T gives a lilac flame.

What is compound T?

- A sodium sulfate
- B sodium sulfite
- C potassium sulfate
- D potassium sulfite

24 Part of the Periodic Table is shown.

Which row correctly describes the properties of elements W, X, Y and Z?

	has variable oxidation states	reacts with cold water	very unreactive	has four outer shell electrons
<b>A</b>	W	Y	Z	X
<b>B</b>	X	W	Y	Z
<b>C</b>	Z	W	Y	X
<b>D</b>	Z	Y	X	W

25 Basic oxides and oxygen are used to convert iron into steel.

Which statement is **not** correct?

- A Carbon is converted into carbon dioxide.
- B Silicon is converted into silicon(IV) oxide.
- C The basic oxides react with acidic impurities to form slag.
- D The oxygen reacts with the iron to produce hematite.

26 The results of two experiments are given.

- 1 Cobalt displaces manganese from an aqueous solution of a manganese salt.
- 2 Manganese displaces silver from an aqueous solution of a silver salt.

Three more experiments are carried out.

- 3 Cobalt is added to an aqueous solution of a silver salt.
- 4 Manganese is added to an aqueous solution of a cobalt salt.
- 5 Silver is added to an aqueous solution of a cobalt salt.

In which experiments does a reaction take place?

- A 3 only      B 3 and 4      C 4 and 5      D 5 only

27 Cryolite,  $\text{Na}_3\text{AlF}_6$ , is added to aluminium oxide in the electrolytic extraction of aluminium.

What is the reason for this?

- A to decrease the melting point of the electrolyte
- B to protect the anodes
- C to produce more aluminium
- D to stop the aluminium reacting with air

28 Different forms of steel contain different proportions of carbon.

Steel P contains a high proportion of carbon.

Steel Q contains a low proportion of carbon.

Which statement is correct?

- A P is stronger and more brittle than Q.
- B P is stronger and less brittle than Q.
- C P is less strong and more brittle than Q.
- D P is less strong and less brittle than Q.

29 Air is a mixture of gases.

Which gas is present in the largest amount?

- A argon
- B carbon dioxide
- C nitrogen
- D oxygen

30 Which information about carbon dioxide and methane is correct?

		carbon dioxide	methane
<b>A</b>	formed when vegetation decomposes	✓	✗
<b>B</b>	greenhouse gas	✓	✓
<b>C</b>	present in unpolluted air	✗	✗
<b>D</b>	produced during respiration	✗	✓

key  
 ✓ = true  
 ✗ = false

31 A metal, X, is used to make oil pipelines.

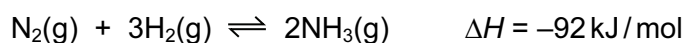
X corrodes in air and water.

X can be protected from corrosion by attaching blocks of element Y.

Which statement is correct?

- A This process is known as galvanising.
- B Y forms positive ions more readily than X.
- C Y is an unreactive metal.
- D Y is an unreactive non-metal.

32 The Haber process for the manufacture of ammonia occurs at 450 °C and 250 atmospheres. The nitrogen and hydrogen are supplied in a 1:3 ratio by volume. The reaction is exothermic.

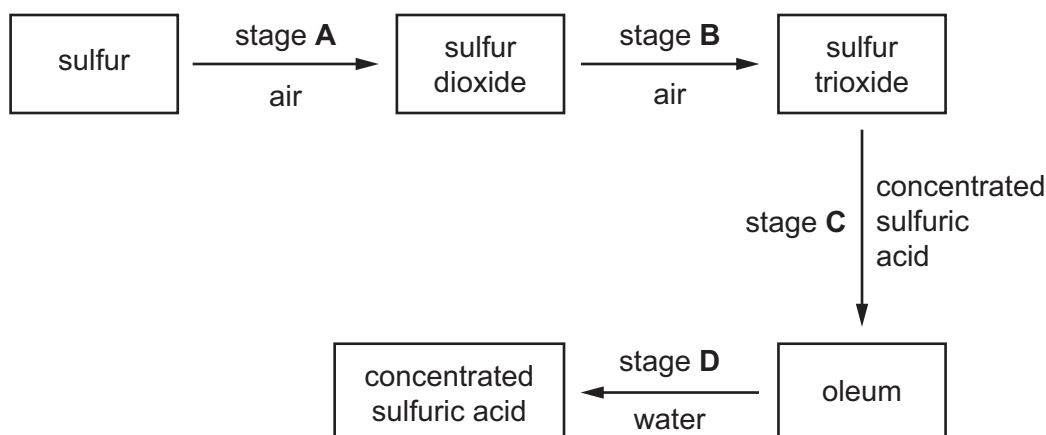


Which change causes an increase in the yield of ammonia?

- A decreasing the concentration of nitrogen
- B decreasing the pressure
- C decreasing the temperature
- D using equal amounts of the two reactants

33 The following scheme shows four stages in the conversion of sulfur to sulfuric acid.

In which stage is a catalyst used?



34 Slaked lime is used to neutralise an acidic soil.

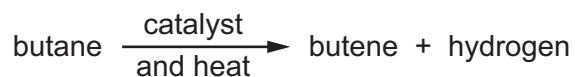
How does the pH of the soil change?

	from	to
<b>A</b>	6	7
<b>B</b>	7	8
<b>C</b>	8	7
<b>D</b>	8	6

35 Which list shows the fractions obtained from distilling petroleum, in order of increasing boiling point?

- A** bitumen → diesel oil → fuel oil → lubricating oil
- B** diesel oil → gasoline → naphtha → kerosene
- C** gasoline → naphtha → kerosene → diesel oil
- D** kerosene → lubricating oil → naphtha → refinery gas

36 Butane reacts as shown.



What is this type of reaction?

- A combustion
- B cracking
- C polymerisation
- D reduction

37 Substance Z has the following characteristics.

- 1 It burns in an excess of oxygen to form carbon dioxide and water.
- 2 It is oxidised by air to form a liquid smelling of vinegar.
- 3 It reacts with carboxylic acids to form esters.

What is substance Z?

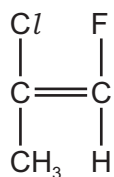
- A ethane
- B ethanoic acid
- C ethanol
- D ethyl ethanoate

38 Ethanol is manufactured by the catalytic addition of steam to ethene and by fermentation.

Which row shows an advantage and a disadvantage of using the catalytic addition of steam to ethene compared to fermentation?

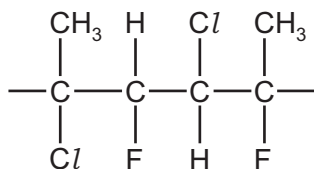
	advantage	disadvantage
<b>A</b>	fast	the product is impure
<b>B</b>	fast	uses non-renewable materials
<b>C</b>	the product is pure	slow
<b>D</b>	uses renewable materials	slow

39 The organic compound shown can be polymerised.

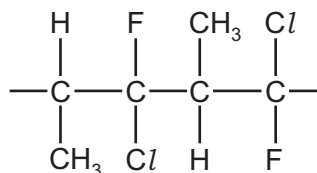


Which diagram represents a section of the polymer?

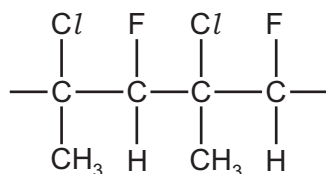
**A**



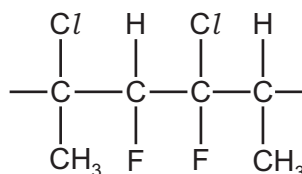
**B**



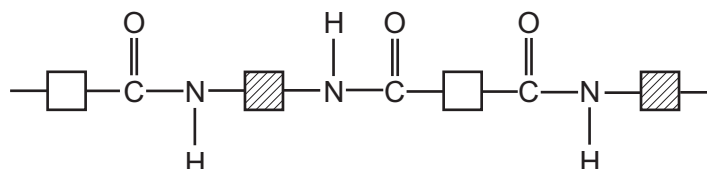
**C**



**D**



40 The partial structure of a polymer is shown.



Which type of polymer is represented?

- A** a carbohydrate
- B** a polyamide
- C** a polyester
- D** an addition polymer

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## The Periodic Table of Elements

Group																		
I	II	III										IV	V	VI	VII	VIII		
3 <b>Li</b> lithium 7	4 <b>Be</b> beryllium 9	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: auto;"> <b>Key</b>            atomic number            atomic symbol            name            relative atomic mass         </div>																2 <b>He</b> helium 4
11 <b>Na</b> sodium 23	12 <b>Mg</b> magnesium 24																	5 <b>B</b> boron 11
19 <b>K</b> potassium 39	20 <b>Ca</b> calcium 40	13 <b>Al</b> aluminium 27	14 <b>Si</b> silicon 28	15 <b>P</b> phosphorus 31	16 <b>S</b> sulfur 32	17 <b>Cl</b> chlorine 35.5	18 <b>Ar</b> argon 40											
37 <b>Rb</b> rubidium 85	38 <b>Sr</b> strontium 88	31 <b>Ga</b> gallium 70	32 <b>Ge</b> germanium 73	33 <b>As</b> arsenic 75	34 <b>Se</b> selenium 79	35 <b>Br</b> bromine 80	36 <b>Kr</b> krypton 84											
55 <b>Cs</b> caesium 133	56 <b>Ba</b> barium 137	49 <b>In</b> indium 115	50 <b>Sn</b> tin 119	51 <b>Sb</b> antimony 122	52 <b>Te</b> tellurium 128	53 <b>I</b> iodine 127	54 <b>Xe</b> xenon 131											
87 <b>Fr</b> francium —	88 <b>Ra</b> radium —	81 <b>Tl</b> thallium 204	82 <b>Pb</b> lead 207	83 <b>Bi</b> bismuth 209	84 <b>Po</b> polonium —	85 <b>At</b> astatine —	86 <b>Rn</b> radon —											
		29 <b>Cu</b> copper 64	30 <b>Zn</b> zinc 65	47 <b>Ag</b> silver 108	48 <b>Cd</b> cadmium 112	79 <b>Hg</b> mercury 201	112 <b>Cn</b> copernicium —											
		26 <b>Fe</b> iron 56	27 <b>Co</b> cobalt 59	44 <b>Ru</b> ruthenium 101	45 <b>Rh</b> rhodium 103	77 <b>Ir</b> iridium 192	109 <b>Mt</b> meitnerium —											
		25 <b>Mn</b> manganese 55	28 <b>Ni</b> nickel 59	43 <b>Tc</b> technetium —	46 <b>Pd</b> palladium 106	78 <b>Pt</b> platinum 195	110 <b>Ds</b> darmstadtium —											
		24 <b>Cr</b> chromium 52	29 <b>Cu</b> copper 64	42 <b>Mo</b> molybdenum 96	46 <b>Pd</b> palladium 106	78 <b>Pt</b> platinum 195	110 <b>Ds</b> darmstadtium —											
		23 <b>V</b> vanadium 51	27 <b>Co</b> cobalt 59	41 <b>Nb</b> niobium 93	45 <b>Rh</b> rhodium 103	77 <b>Ir</b> iridium 192	109 <b>Mt</b> meitnerium —											
		22 <b>Ti</b> titanium 48	26 <b>Fe</b> iron 56	40 <b>Zr</b> zirconium 91	44 <b>Ru</b> ruthenium 101	76 <b>Os</b> osmium 190	108 <b>Hs</b> hassium —											
		21 <b>Sc</b> scandium 45	25 <b>Mn</b> manganese 55	39 <b>Y</b> yttrium 89	43 <b>Tc</b> technetium —	75 <b>Re</b> rhenium 186	107 <b>Bh</b> bohrium —											
		19 <b>K</b> potassium 39	23 <b>V</b> vanadium 51	37 <b>Rb</b> rubidium 85	41 <b>Nb</b> niobium 93	73 <b>Ta</b> tantalum 181	105 <b>Db</b> dubnium —											
		17 <b>Cl</b> chlorine 35.5	21 <b>Sc</b> scandium 45	25 <b>Mn</b> manganese 55	29 <b>Cu</b> copper 64	77 <b>Ir</b> iridium 192	109 <b>Mt</b> meitnerium —											
		15 <b>P</b> phosphorus 31	19 <b>K</b> potassium 39	23 <b>V</b> vanadium 51	27 <b>Co</b> cobalt 59	75 <b>Re</b> rhenium 186	107 <b>Bh</b> bohrium —											
		13 <b>Al</b> aluminium 27	17 <b>Cl</b> chlorine 35.5	21 <b>Sc</b> scandium 45	25 <b>Mn</b> manganese 55	73 <b>Ta</b> tantalum 181	105 <b>Db</b> dubnium —											
		11 <b>Na</b> sodium 23	15 <b>P</b> phosphorus 31	19 <b>K</b> potassium 39	23 <b>V</b> vanadium 51	71 <b>Lu</b> lutetium 175	103 <b>Lr</b> lawrencium —											
		9 <b>F</b> fluorine 19	13 <b>Al</b> aluminium 27	17 <b>Cl</b> chlorine 35.5	21 <b>Sc</b> scandium 45	71 <b>Lu</b> lutetium 175	103 <b>Lr</b> lawrencium —											
		7 <b>N</b> nitrogen 14	11 <b>Na</b> sodium 23	15 <b>P</b> phosphorus 31	19 <b>K</b> potassium 39	71 <b>Lu</b> lutetium 175	103 <b>Lr</b> lawrencium —											
		5 <b>B</b> boron 11	9 <b>F</b> fluorine 19	13 <b>Al</b> aluminium 27	17 <b>Cl</b> chlorine 35.5	71 <b>Lu</b> lutetium 175	103 <b>Lr</b> lawrencium —											

lanthanoids	57 <b>La</b> lanthanum 139	58 <b>Ce</b> cerium 140	59 <b>Pr</b> praseodymium 141	60 <b>Nd</b> neodymium 144	61 <b>Pm</b> promethium —	62 <b>Sm</b> samarium 150	63 <b>Eu</b> europium 152	64 <b>Gd</b> gadolinium 157	65 <b>Tb</b> terbium 159	66 <b>Dy</b> dysprosium 163	67 <b>Ho</b> holmium 165	68 <b>Er</b> erbium 167	69 <b>Tm</b> thulium 169	70 <b>Yb</b> ytterbium 173	71 <b>Lu</b> lutetium 175
actinoids	89 <b>Ac</b> actinium —	90 <b>Th</b> thorium 232	91 <b>Pa</b> protactinium 231	92 <b>U</b> uranium 238	93 <b>Np</b> neptunium —	94 <b>Pu</b> plutonium —	95 <b>Am</b> americium —	96 <b>Cm</b> curium —	97 <b>Bk</b> berkelium —	98 <b>Cf</b> californium —	99 <b>Es</b> einsteinium —	100 <b>Fm</b> fermium —	101 <b>Md</b> mendelevium —	102 <b>No</b> nobelium —	103 <b>Lr</b> lawrencium —

The volume of one mole of any gas is 24 dm<sup>3</sup> at room temperature and pressure (r.t.p.)